PER. SEC.
JUN 9 1977
NYPL

The People's Korea

No. 846 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1977 （1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可）

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the friendship visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on June 3.

Present there were the members of the friendship visiting delegation with Comrade Yang Yung, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Commander of the C.P.L.A. Sinkiang Units and Commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, as its head and Comrade Wu Fu-shan, deputy Commander of the C.P.L.A. Air Force, as its deputy head.

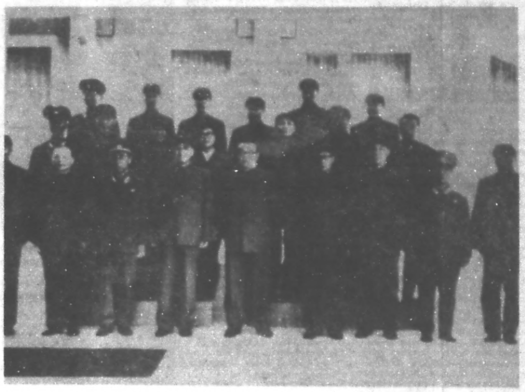
Comrade O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces, and Comrade Kim Chol Man, First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, were on hand.

Also present was Lu Chih-hsien, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 9 the cameramen's delegation of Television Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Borivoje Mirkovic, editor in chief of TV Belgrade.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Kim Song Ae, on June 2 received Prof. and Dr. Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian International Relations Institute, and his mother on a visit to our country. (KCNA)



President Kim Il Sung on Jun. 3 receives the friendship visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Chinese Mil. Del.:

Will Support Reunification Struggle till Final Victory

We will as ever resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country till its complete and final victory, stressed Yang Yung, Commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

He was Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers until their withdrawal from Korea at the end of October 1958.

He said: The four-point national salvation proposal advanced by a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of Korea in January is an embodiment of the three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country laid down by President Kim Il Sung and is of weighty significance in preventing the permanent division of Korea and removing the danger of war.

He declared this at a banquet arranged by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on Jun. 3.

While staying in Korea at the head of the friendship visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army from May 20, Yang Yung, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Commander of the C.P.L.A. Sinkiang Units, had significant meetings with the Korean comrades-in-arms who fought in the same trench during the past Korean War.

Among the members of the delegation were old comrades-in-arms, former fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and soldiers in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War.

They went to Height 351, a hill of heroes, standing on the eastern front of Korea and had a significant meeting with soldiers of the Korean People's Army. And the delegation toured various parts of Korea.

When they visited a unit of the Korean People's Army on June 2, Yang Yung declared: We fought side by side in the same trench in the past. If the U.S. imperialists pounce upon you again, we will fight alongside you in the same trench. (KCNA)

Supreme Soviet Del.:

U.S. Troops Chief Obstacle to Korea Reunification

The United States must withdraw from south Korea its troops, and the Korean people have the right to shape their destiny by themselves, said Pavel Georgievich Gilashvili, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by the vice-President visited the DPRK from June 2 to 7, according to KCNA reports.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK arranged a banquet at the Okryu Hall in Pyongyang on the Jun. 2 evening in honour of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet.

Present there were vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, SPA Chairman Hwang Jang Yop and personages concerned Kang Hui Won, Chong Dong Ik and Li Jong Mok.

The guests of honour at the banquet were the members of the USSR delegation headed by Pavel Georgievich Gilashvili, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, and G.A. Kriulin, Ambassador, and staff members of the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang.

Hwang Jang Yop spoke at the banquet.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Pavel Georgievich Gilashvili said that the delegation, like all the Soviet people, are well acquainted with the achievements made by the courageous and industrious Korean people in the building of socialism under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He stressed, among other things, that the Communist Party, Government and people of the Soviet Union are guided by the sincere desire to strengthen in every way the Soviet-Korean relations and develop the bonds between the two countries in the fields of politics, economy, science and technology, and culture and enrich them with new contents in the interests of the building of socialism and communism in the Soviet Union and Korea.

The Soviet people, he said, strongly support the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for easing tension in Korea and achieving the country's reunification independently in a peaceful way and on a democratic basis, determinedly demand an end to the outside interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and scathingly denounce the anti-popular Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Talks between the delegation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were held on June 5.

Foreign Ministry Calls 'Shelf Pact' Invalid

Pyongyang (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued June 7 a statement denouncing the Japanese Government for having sought the "automatic ratification" of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" by extending the Diet session in a far-fetched manner despite the strong opposition of the peoples of Korea and Japan and world public opinion. The statement says:

The Japanese Government has sought an "automatic ratification" of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" by extending the Diet session in a far-fetched manner despite the strong opposition of the peoples of Korea and Japan and world public opinion.

Finding it hard to ram the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf," which had been railroaded through the House of Representatives in a burglarious manner on May 10, through the House of Councillors within the Diet session ending May 28, the Japanese Government sought that day the passage of the motion calling for the extension of the Diet session by June 9 in order to have this "agreement automatically ratified."

The "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" concluded between the Japanese Government and the south Korean puppet clique is a treacherous and aggressive document designed to sell off oil and other rich continental shelf resources in the South Sea off our country to Japanese monopoly capitalists.

The "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" provides for placing a great part of continental shelf in the South Sea off our country at the disposal of Japanese monopoly capital and making it to loot seabed resources there in an unbridled manner for 50 years under the name of "joint development."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people bitterly denounce the Japanese government authorities who illegally concluded with the south Korean puppet clique the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" and have rammed it through the Diet by all crafty artifices.

The continental shelf problem of our country is one pertaining to the national sovereignty of the Korean people, which can be disposed of only in accordance with the will of the entire Korean people.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government manufactured something like "agreement" through a unilateral dealing with the south Korean puppet clique who can represent no one over the problem of the continental shelf in the South Sea of Korea, which is related to the interests of the entire Korean people. This is illegal from the very beginning.

This is why the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" has come across a strong opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples since it was faked up in January 1974.

The Japanese Government once again openly revealed its reinvasion designs on south Korea by ramming the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" through the Diet.

After concluding the "south Korea-Japan treaty" the Japanese Government has already occupied a privileged position in south Korea by fabricating various "agreements" with the south Korean puppets and seized the south Korean economic artery to freely manipulate it by installing hundreds of monopoly companies and firms there.

Lurking behind the Japanese Government's ratification business of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" is a criminal scheme to tighten its shady fusion with the south Korean puppet clique, obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuate her division so as to establish a neo-colonialist domination over south Korea.

The south Korean puppets seek in their desperate bid for the enactment of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" to prolong at any cost their remaining days in their fatal crisis by broadening the road of reinvasion for the Japanese reactionary forces and selling off all the wealth of the country and the nation.

When the campaign for the ratification of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" in the Japanese Diet struck a snag, bumping into the opposition of broad Japanese political and public circles, the south Korean puppets entreated for its carriage, going the length of raising a fuss about a "retaliatory measure" against Japan, thus fully revealing their treacherous colour.

The south Korean puppets are trying to usher in Japanese monopolies at all costs to let the Japanese reactionaries launch into a military action under the pretext of "protection of interests" when they start a new war in Korea.

The ratification of "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique will, in the long run, aggravate tension in Korea, increase the danger of a war and, furthermore, gravely menace peace and security in Asia.

It is nobody's secret that the Japanese reactionaries are becoming more unscrupulous each day in their expansionist ambition in Asia.

But it is nothing but an anachronistic delusion.

Ours is an era of independence and no one wants to be dependent on others.

The Korean people, the Japanese people and all the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the world will never tolerate the Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion designs on south Korea and the rest of Asia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people solemnly declare once again that the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" illegally fabricated by the Japanese Government with the south Korean puppet clique is entirely invalid.

And we make it plain that if a problem arise between our country and Japan over the continental shelf of the South Sea of our country, it can be settled only by a unified government after Korea is reunified.

The Japanese reactionaries must act with discretion, looking straightly into the realities.

Latin Americans Demand GI Pullout from S. Korea

Delegates of Latin American and Caribbean countries to the World Assembly of Builders of Peace which was held in Warsaw made public a joint statement on May 10 in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

Expressing deep apprehension as to the fact that the danger of split and a nuclear war, not peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, is growing owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and their moves to provoke a new war, the joint statement declared:

1. We consider that the reunification of Korea should be achieved on an independent and democratic principle and in a peaceful way in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

2. We strongly demand the United States withdraw all its destructive weapons including nuclear weapons and troops at once from south Korea.

3. We strongly demand that the U.S. Administration stop at once its military and economic aid to the south Korean fascist "regime."

4. We bitterly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and their moves to start a new war.

5. We assert that the U.S. Administration should accept without delay the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

6. We energetically denounce the south Korean authorities' brutal suppression of people and violation of human rights and actively support the struggle of the people of different strata, youth and students and religionists of south Korea for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the democratization of society.

7. We condemn the moves of the Japanese reactionaries who oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, claiming that "equilibrium will be upset" and "the security of Japan is menaced," and demand they stop at once their reinvasion of south Korea.

8. We consider the new four-point proposal for national salvation advanced at the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on January 25, 1977 to be a practical guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and fully support it.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung will surely reunify the divided country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

We reaffirm that we will as always stand foursquare behind the Korean people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

23 Local Korean Coms. Formed Here

People in different parts of Japan formed more organisations supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Prefectural solidarity committees and prefectural people's councils supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea were organised in 23 areas of Japan by May 31.

The Akita prefectural people's council for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was formed on May 30.

The Wakayama prefectural people's council for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was formed on May 25.

An inauguration of the Tochigi prefectural people's voluntary assembly for raising the voice "Korea Is One" was held in Utsunomiya on May 28.

The Nagasaki prefectural committee and the Gumma prefectural committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea were organised recently.

The prospectus adopted at the inaugural meeting of the Nagasaki prefectural committee held that the reunification of Korea should be achieved independently by the efforts of the Korean nation, in a peaceful way and in accordance with the idea of great national unity.

No Need to Deploy Nuke in S. Korea

U.S. President Carter in an interview with an American weekly dated May 29 said that the use of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea was possible.

Asked by a reporter of the U.S. News and World Report about whether the U.S. stood ready to use tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea's defense "if it were invaded," Carter said, "...in areas where nuclear weapons are deployed in the Western Pacific and also in Europe..., their very deployment implies a possibility of their use, if necessary."

This statement cannot serve to frighten Pyongyang, but it causes the Koreans to cast doubts on Carter's political position.

In his election campaign, President Carter pledged to conduct a diplomacy based on human rights and withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea along with nuclear weapons. Eventually, his policy was adopted at the last Democratic Convention as a platform.

Furthermore, in his inaugural speech, Carter called for the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the earth.

These pledges are supposed to have issued from the miserable failure of the "balance of power" policy pursued by Nixon and Kissinger on the basis of their "status quo" logic, a failure proved by the U.S. debacle in the Vietnam War.

Revealing the so-called five cardinal premises in his administration's foreign policy conduct, the Chief Executive in an address made May 22 at Notre Dame University, Indiana, defended again his foreign policy based on human rights.

First of all, Carter said, "Our policy should reflect our people's basic commitment to promote the cause of human rights." Particularly, he stressed, "Our policy must encourage all countries to rise above narrow national interests and work together to solve such formidable global problems as the threat of nuclear war, racial hatred, the arms race, environmental damage, hunger and disease."

Since his inauguration, the U.S. president has often reaffirmed his campaign pledges. Recently, he fired Maj. Gen. Singlaub from his post as U.S. army chief of staff in south Korea, for the field officer overtly opposed the planned withdrawal.

Nevertheless, Carter is actually retreating away from his campaign pledges.

His original pledge to pull all GIs out of south Korea has changed to a partial pullout over four to five years, confined to the ground troops. The air force will be kept intact there.

Carter's reference to a possible use of nuclear weapons to "defend south Korea" makes us suspect his ulterior intention as he threatens us with a nightmare of a nuclear holocaust.

It is crystal clear that the Carter administration is going against the inaugural speech. The Chief Executive said, "We do not seek to intimidate, but it is clear that a world which others can dominate with impunity would be inhospitable to decency and a threat to the well-being of all people."

Therefore, Carter's recent reference to a possible use of nuclear arms to "defend" the repressive Seoul regime suggests that his advocacy of "human rights diplomacy" is a lip-service.

This cannot but be interpreted as support for the authoritarian Pak Jung Hi regime. In other words, his statement is designed to instigate the notorious dictator further to trample underfoot fundamental civil rights and democracy.

If Carter so sincerely hopes "to help shape a just and peaceful world that is truly humane" as he said in his inaugural speech, he must carry into effect his campaign pledge without fail—the U.S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea along with the nuclear weapons and an end should be put to the U.S. attempt to create "two Koreas" and to the American involvement in the reunification question of the Koreans so that it may be realized independently.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always maintained that Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully. Among other things, Pyongyang already proposed Washington to conclude a bilateral peace agreement in a bid to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Consequently, there is no longer any regime to be defended with nuclear weapons, as there is no invader to be deterred with them on the peninsula.

The real tension existing there springs from the continued U.S. military presence in south Korea and the Pak regime's war provocation.

Carter himself recognized that "the first nation to use atomic weapons would be taking a very profound step toward the self-condemnation by the whole world." This notwithstanding, he revealed a possibility of their use.

The statement cannot comply with Carter administration's political position calling for "dialogue" and "peace."

There is no doubt that the use of nuclear arms in any case will lead to a nuclear holocaust involving the entire world.

Our reply to Carter's statement: There is no need to deploy nuclear weapons in south Korea, as there is no need to use them.

Pak Tong Son, Mun Son Myong Named as 'KCIA' Field Agents

Former "KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk, now in exile in the United States, named Pak Tong Son and other four south Koreans as "KCIA's" field agents in the U.S.

Kim Hyong Uk, in an interview with a reporter of the New York Times, dated June 5, unveiled them, who have been already believed operatives for the "KCIA."

According to Kim's story, Pak Tong Son, a central figure in the "KCIA's" influence-peddling on Capitol Hill, had served as "KCIA" agent in the U.S. since 1960's.

The south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi's former close associate also singled out a Washington-based businessman Kim Han Cho; ambassador to Canada Han Byong Gi, who was deputy UN ambassador; the self-ordained evangelist Mun Son Myong, founder of the Seoul-based "unification church"; and Mun's aide Pak Po Hi, head of the "Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation."

Kim Hyong Uk was the director of the "KCIA" from 1963 to 1969 when replaced by Li Hu Rak, and, thereafter, served as "presidential special adviser" and "national assemblyman." But, all of a sudden, the former "KCIA" director sought asylum in the United States in the spring of 1973.

Meanwhile, according to the Jun. 6th Washington Post, Kim Hyong Uk told the FBI that Pak Jung Hi had opened a secret account in a Swiss bank available for the influence-buying in foreign countries.

Report Meeting Marks 40th Anniv. of Pochonbo

A grand report meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo Battle organized and commanded in person by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was held on June 4 in Pochonbo, the time-honoured holy land of revolution.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Tens of thousands of working people, school youth and children and soldiers of the People's Army attended the meeting carrying bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands.

Among the attendants were Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Yang Hyong Sop, Pak Su Dong and Chong Dong Chol and leading functionaries of central and local Party and power bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Prior to the report meeting, many floral baskets in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, Ministries under the Administration Council, local Party and power bodies, working people's organization, officers and men of the People's Army, public security personnel, members of the three-revolution teams, factories and enterprises and co-operative farms were laid before the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung erected with due respect in Pochonbo.

A ceremony was held on the spot to unveil the monument to the revolutionary records of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which was built in the time-honoured revolutionary battle site, carrying the unanimous desire of our people to celebrate for ever the victory in the historic Pochonbo Battle and to convey the undying revolutionary exploits of the great leader to all posterity.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu delivered a report celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo Battle.

While explaining the historic significance of the Pochonbo Battle and the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's genius strategy and tactics, the reporter stressed as follows:

It is due to the splittist manoeuvres of the south Korean rulers that the country has not yet been reunified. The U.S. troops are the principal outside forces standing in the way of the independent reunification of Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique obstinately opposes all our fair and reasonable proposals for national reunification and desperately trying to perpetuate the division of the country, zealously following the "two Koreas" plot of the United States against the unanimous will and desire of the whole nation.

The Japanese reactionary rulers are obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, dancing to the tune of the United States, and recently committed even the shameless crime of forcing the extension of the Diet session for "automatic ratification" of the criminal "continental shelf agreement."

We sternly denounce such act of the Japanese government authorities as a grave provocation against the peoples of Korea and Japan and the unbiased public opinion of the world and as a breach of faith and bitterly condemn the treacherous act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to sell the precious wealth of the country, fawning upon and submitting to the Japanese reactionaries.

Noting that now, some persons in the U.S. authorities are making very ambiguous remarks, saying that even in case they withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, it will not be a complete withdrawal but the air force will remain and it will be made with the full understanding of the Japanese government and the south Korean authorities, the reporter declared:

Nothing can justify such remarks contradictory to the U.N. resolution and world public opinion calling for the pullout of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The United States must withdraw without delay its troops, nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons from south Korea and no longer commit the act of encouraging the south Korean authorities who are running wild in the war provocation manoeuvres and the suppression of human rights.

The Japanese government should desist from demanding the permanent presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea, promptly stop defending the suppression of human rights in south Korea and refrain from acts hindering the reunification of our country.

The reunification question of Korea should be realized in accordance with the three principles, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The south Korean authorities must discard the "anti-communist" slogan, withdraw the policy of suppressing the south Korean democratic figures, stop persisting in the "two Koreas" plot, renounce the policy of detaining the foreign troops in south Korea and promptly discontinue aggravating tension in south Korea.

Our people will not tolerate any manoeuvres to manufacture "two Koreas" and will fight on staunchly for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the reporter declared. (KCNA)

Happy Life of Children in DPRK

— 1st Anniv. of Children Law —

One year has passed since the "Law on the Nursing and Education of the Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was enforced on June 1, 1976. The children of the DPRK are growing up, loved by the state and society, as the future generation of the fatherland, as inheritors of communist construction and successors to the revolutionary achievements.

Today there are in the DPRK around 60,000 day-nurseries and kindergartens, where 3.5 million children are taken care of. For the sake of these children, the law obligates the state and cooperative organizations to "locate nurseries and kindergartens in the best places." (Article 13) and to "establish children's gardens and playgrounds wherever there are children." (Article 14). The law also provides for a free supply of food, free nursing, free education and free medical treatment for the children. And yet these measures had already been taken even before the law provided for such measures for the children.

The law is radically different from other countries' "laws for children," which call for ideals far different from the realities.

Nurseries for three-month to four-year-old children, kindergartens for four to five-year-old children and one-year pre-school compulsory education for five to six-year-old children—this complete nursing and educating system is set up in the DPRK. What is more, these establishments are so well-equipped by the state that the children may be "taken every care of and live a happy life with nothing to envy in the world." (Article 7).

Around 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens established throughout the country accomodate 3.5 million children, and these establishments are on the highest international level. For example, in the Soviet Union around 8.9 million children are accommodated in 83,135 nurseries and kindergartens. In Japan, 2.29 million children were accomodated in only 7,018 kindergartens (as of 1975).

In south Korea there are only 548 kindergartens and worse still, 30 percent of them are concentrated on Seoul and nursing is money making business.

One teacher takes care of 20 kindergarteners in the DPRK; in Japan, one teacher is assigned to 27 kindergarten pupils in private kindergartens and 25 in public ones.

The children enjoy a thorough health care system—they receive a regular medical checkup and dieticians are assigned to all the nurseries and kindergartens that dishes good for their growth may be served.

"We should spare nothing for children"—the great leader said so during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and has been saying so since then. These words of the leader's have been realized in today's Korea.

Government outlays are 1,500 *won* a person from nursery-school to kindergarten (44,000 *won* per person from primary school to university). And school-uniforms and children's clothes are supplied free of charge for all seasons, which cost the Government 30 million *won* annually.

Most nurseries and kindergartens of the DPRK belong to work places. This greatly serves to "liberate women from household chores" and guarantees for DPRK women the right to play a role in society equal to men. In fact, the rate of women in the labor force in the DPRK reached 48 percent last year. In some occupations, there are more women than men. In the medical field women account for 71 percent of the labor force and 80 percent of the labor force in various kinds of service institutions, clothing and other textile factories.

The epoch-making aspect of the "Law on the Nursing and Education of the Children" is that it provided for "one-year pre-school compulsory education for all upper class kindergarteners." This was already enforced in 1974.

Most nurseries and kindergartens are attached to work places so that mothers may work as much as they wish without worrying about their babies.

Law on Nursing, Educating Children

The Sixth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held from April 27 to 29, 1976, approved the "Law on Nursing and Education of the Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." This law was enforced on June 1, 1976.

The law is made up by 6 Chapters and 58 Articles: **Chapter 1** "The Fundamentals of the Law on Nursing and Education of the Children of the DPRK;" **Chapter 2** "The Rearing of Children at State and Public Expense"; **Chapter 3** "Cultured and Scientific Rearing of Children"; **Chapter 4** "Revolutionary Nurture and Education of Children"; **Chapter 5** "Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers, Revolutionaries Who Train Reserve Forces of Revolution"; and **Chapter 6** "Child Nurturing Establishments and Their Guidance and Management."

A study of the childhood of President Kim Il Sung; lessons in communist morality; writing, reading and speaking accurately the mother tongue; counting, addition and substraction; singing, dancing, playing musical instruments and playing games; drawing and handicraft—these curricula are provided to give pre-school children basic knowledge.

The enrolment percentage for 5-year-old children is 100 in the DPRK. It was 39.1 in the U.S., 18.8 in England, 38.0 in West Germany, 54.1 in Japan, 83.3 in France and only 2 in south Korea in 1971.

The "Law on Nursing and Education of the Children" defines the nurses and teachers who care for children as revolutionaries.

The 4th Plenary Session of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in July, 1972, put forward a policy of a universal 11-year compulsory education system (one-year pre-school education is included) and began to strengthen the training of teachers the following year. Thanks to this measure, 60,000 more teachers were newly trained during 1972-1974.

After this careful measure the 100 percent enrolment of 5-year-old children in kindergartens was realized for the first time in the world in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In South Korea

While children are leading a happy life in the northern half of Korea, in the southern half they are in a miserable situation.

A newspaper in south Korea said about the miserable plight of south Korean children as follows: "Far from being given facilities to enable them to study and play as they wish, children can not find any place to play in, deprived of even alleys. (The Kyonghyang Sinmun, May 5, 1977) This shows that the south Korean "government" gives no thought to the child problem.

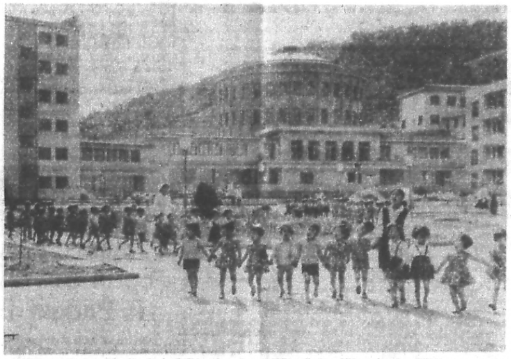
Recently the puppet Pak regime conducted the barbaric act of selling off nearly 100 children in the name of "adopted children" to Australia. This kind of acts have been conducted for many years.

The number of children sold abroad by the Pak chique reached at least 32,000 by July last year and the sum of money the puppets earned by the "sale" reached $90 million.

Orphans are most miserable in south Korea.

Now there are 425 orphanages in south Korea and about 40,000 children are accommodated there. But even according to the result of an investigation conducted by the puppet clique, the volume of meals provided to children in the orphanages does not reach the standard calories and the intake of nutrients so that the orphans' growth is hindered.

Orphans leave the orphanages when they are 18 years old. In the case of orphans in South Cholla Province, around 5,000 orphans are accommodated in 47 orphanages. Every year, nearly 500 orphans leave there but they cannot help roaming about the streets, without anywhere to go and live.



Under the "Law on the Nursing and Education of the Children" the children in the DPRK are growing up without anything to envy in the world.

Fast-Expanding Engineering Industry

The workers of the June 4 Rolling Stock Factory, a leading rolling stock production base of the DPRK, doubled in April the production of 60-ton waggons, which would greatly help towards raising the railway transport capacity, compared with the previous month. In May the workers creditably attained the production goal set 2.5 times that of April.

In our country this year much efforts are directed to the transport front. Sixty-ton waggons, electric and diesel locomotives, tank cars and various other special waggons as well as 10-ton and 25-ton trucks and other types of trucks are being produced in large numbers and large cargo ships of 10,000 ton burden and above built.

The workers in the domain of engineering industry are producing ordered equipment needed for the reconstruction and expansion of the coal and ore mines and such modern mining machines as large excavators, high-speed sinker drills, large bulldozers and large crushers.

This year, too, the machine builders are steadily raising the level of the general technical equipment of the national economy by manufacturing lots of ordered machines and large and highly efficient machines, automation elements and meters.

The construction of such machine plants as a large modern heavy machine plant, ultra-midget motor plant and battery plant is progressing apace in our country.

A powerful independent modern engineering industry has been built in a very short span of time in our country under the wise leadership of the great leader.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The engineering industry is the core of heavy industry and is the basis for the development of all branches of the national economy and for technical progress."

Under the far-reaching plan of the great leader, the engineering industry began to be built in our country in the difficult days of the war. Today our country has many machine plants, big and small. There are the Huichon Machine Tool Plant and the Kusong Machine Tool Plant with an annual production capacity of 10,000 machine tools each, and other machine tool plants in such places as Pyongyang, Hamhung and Chongjin, the Kumsong Tractor Plant and the Sangri General Automobile Plant which annually produce tens of thousands of tractors and trucks, the large Ryongsong Machine Plant which is called a mother plant, and the Rakwon Machine Plant, the Pukjung Machine Plant, the Taean Electrical Machine Plant and shipyards at ports.

The Ryongsong Machine Plant which was a small accessories factory in the past has today turned into a reliable large-size machine production base to produce ordered equipment and large machines needed for large-scale construction. This plant produced a new large-size test drill, an 18 metre turning lathe and many other large-size machines. Earlier, the plant manufactured a 6,000 ton press, 200 mm boring, 400 mm planer and 20 metre lathe.

The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory was a small factory which could not produce accessory parts of freight and passenger cars but repaired only freight cars in the past. But today it turns out many electric locomotives, 2,500 h.p. diesel locomotives and other modern rolling stock.

Today our powerful machine plants produce any kind of machine if necessary. In recent years our country manufactured such machines and equipment as 100 ton heavy duty truck, 20,000-ton cargo ship, 3,000 h.p. engine, 200,000 kva transformer, 120,000 cubic metre high-pressure air conditioner, large-size furnace, large-size continuous sintering furnace and large-size converter.

Our engineering industry turns out ordered equipment needed for the building of electric, metal, chemical and cement factories, thereby firmly consolidating our independent national economy.

In the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan (1971-August 1975) our engineering industry increased its production to 2.4 times, of which heavy machines 2.2 times, machine tools 2.6 times and farm machines 3.6 times, and more than 70 electronic element factories were built to produce machines for automation in large numbers.

Today our country not only meets the home demand for machines and equipment by itself but exports not a small number of machines and equipment to foreign countries. (KCNA)

Popular Desire for Reunification

A KCNA reporter went to Kaesong, a city very near the Military Demarcation Line, shortly ago.

There was something that caught the eyes of the reporter when he alighted from the train. It was the notice board reading: "Tosong—Kaesong—" standing in the compound of the railway station.

Tosong, the railway station just before Kaesong, is marked on the board. But the next station is not marked there.

He felt more keenly the sufferings resulting from the division upon coming to the place only a few kilometres from the Military Demarcation Line that bisects the land into the two parts.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"It is the greatest and cherished national desire of the entire Korean people to reunify their divided country at the earliest possible date, and this poses itself as an ever more burning demand as years go by and time flows."

The moment the reporter was bearing this teaching of the respected and beloved leader in mind, he recollected what engine driver Choe In Bom said to him when changing the course of the locomotive.

"Though I see this notice board almost every day, I cannot but think a lot when seeing it again.

Because the country's reunification has not yet been achieved."

All the Koreans undergoing the sufferings of division may think the same of the notice board. But engine driver Choe has a good reason to think more of it.

Engine driver Choe left Changdan in south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists to see his grandmother in Kaesong when he was 12 years old.

The railway was cut by the war and the way of his return to his native village which lies within hail was blocked by the Demarcation Line.

In the warm bosom of the fatherly leader he has grown to be a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and an engine driver and become the father of six children. On a holiday or an auspicious day, his children would press him: "You should call grandma to live with us. Be quick about it, papa!" Then the engine driver would give them the same answer: "All right. The day will surely come." One can easily guess his sentiments when he drives back the locomotive with his native village within a five minutes' run from Kaesong.

The tragedy of division is also overhanging the family of Mrs. Choe Ok Ryon. She has lived separated from her husband for 26 years since she was stranded by the war on her parental home in Pyonghwa-ri, Panmun county, Kaesong, where she came from Kimpo, Kyonggi Province, south Korea, to give birth to her first child.

On the happy wedding day of her son, an agronomist and sub-workteam head of a cooperative farm, some time ago, Mrs. Choe Ok Ryon felt an ungovernable longing for her husband whose fate is unknown.

But these sufferings are not limited to engine driver Choe In Bom and Mrs. Choe Ok Ryon and their families. These are misfortunes, sufferings and tragedies forced upon the whole nation. So many parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, and relatives and friends do not know each other's fate, living separated.

The gap between the north and the south in all fields, political, economic and cultural, is widening each day and the resources of the country and the talent of the people are not turned to account in a uniform way for the country's prosperity and the people's happiness.

Through their actual life, our people have keenly realized that only reunification is the way out and they cannot live divided.

Division spells untold calamities and misfortunes to the south Korean people in particular.

The national industry has been destroyed beyond retrieve and agriculture is undergoing a serious crisis in south Korea which has been reduced to a colony of foreign imperialist forces. The people are suffering the worst destitution in history and tragedies of all descriptions are enacted in an unbroken chain.

Some time ago, Yu Gang Ryol, a 28-year-old youth in Chong-dong, Taejon, south Chungchong Province, offered his eyeballs for sale for the medical treatment of his sick mother, and Pak Gyong Hwa residing in Pongyang-myon, Chechon county, North Chungchong Province, poisoned himself to death, unable to get money for the entrance fee of his son who had passed the entrance examination at a university.

A boy named Tae Ryong in Kwanak district, Seoul, destroyed himself in despair when he could not get money for the registration fee after going on to a high school from a middle school.

Giving vent to her bitter grievances, Mrs. Kim Jong Hui, his mother, said: "In the north, they say, everyone studies as much as he wants, the students not knowing what the registration fee and tuition fee are like. Why in south Korea, which is linked with the north by the same vein, the children have to be troubled with money too early, their naive hope for that dashed?"

The desire to write a finis to the history of division and reunify the country is burning like a volcanic flame in the hearts of all Koreans.

In an unmailable letter to her husband, Mrs. Choe Ok Ryon evinced her determination to fight resolutely for the day when the whole family will warmly hug each other on the reunification plaza, with the great leader present on its high rostrum.

How can this be sentiments confined to this woman? These are the sentiments of all the people of this divided land and the earnest desire of the whole nation.

A certain Kim, chief of an underground circle of university students in Seoul, said:

"The main force for the reunification of the country is our nation. Let us dedicate our youth to this sacred reunification cause! When we get united firmly and wage an unyielding struggle, the day of the victory of civil rights will surely come."

Betraying the unanimous will and desire of the whole nation, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique leave no stone unturned in their attempt to freeze division and bar reunification. But with no machinations can they cut off the vein of the nation or dampen the ardent desire of the entire people for the reunification of the country.

The day will certainly come when the tragedy of national split will be dispelled and the historic cause of national reunification be accomplished.

The tall poplar which has grown in the middle of the severed Pyongyang-Seoul railway line on the Military Demarcation Line, the tree bearing witness to the sufferings and misfortunes of the nation, urges our people to put an end to the history of territorial division and national split.

Rice Plantation Wound Up Two Weeks Earlier

Rice transplantation was finished by May 31 throughout the country in the wake of the successful completion of maize planting on May 25.

Rice transplantation has been completed 15 days earlier than last year. This is a signal success unprecedented in the history of our agricultural development.

Rice transplantation had been wound up in South Hwanghae Province, Chagang Province and in Kaesong by May 26. Other provinces followed the suit.

Maize and rice plants in all plain, intermediary and mountainous areas are doing very well.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, with a deep scientific insight into the actual demand of our socialist economic construction and the phenomena caused by the freak weather sweeping the world, convened the 13th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and other meetings at which he clearly laid down the militant tasks facing the agricultural front this year and solved specific problems arising in the immediate farming.

President Kim Il Sung, personally visiting different rural villages to give an on-the-spot guidance, directed a deep concern for the struggle to overcome the influence of the cold front and the pre arations for farming and led the farmers to thoroughly meet the requirements of the Juche-based farming method. He sent huge quantities of materials for farming and lots of rice transplanting machines and other farm machines to the countryside.

A signal turn made by the agricultural working people and helpers across the country in the rice transplantation, an important farming process decisive of the success of the year's farming, has made a big breakthrough toward attaining the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain this year.

(KCNA)

News in Brief

Jun. 2

*A Colombian Parliamentary delegation headed by Jaime Chaves Echeverri, Chairman of the First Commission of the House of Representatives of Colombia, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Jun. 3

*A 1977-1978 working plan for cooperation between the ministries of public health of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Jun. 7

* A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Israel Tapanes Vento, a section chief of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

* A Chinese women's basketball team headed by Yu Kang, deputy secretary of the Basketball Association of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

(KCNA)

U.S. Secretly Informed of Gifts : Ex-KCIA Boss

Follows a gist from the article of the June 6 Washington Post on US payoffs as disclosed by former "KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk.

For the past two years, a former director of the South Korean Intelligence Agency has been secretly giving federal investigators here detailed information about the KCIA's efforts to influence U.S. officials with cash and gifts.

According to informed sources, Kim Hyung Wook, who was KCIA director in Seoul for seven years during the 1960s, has provided investigators with a road map for their probe of the South Korean influence-buying scheme by revealing secret Swiss bank accounts, identifying South Korean businesses used as KCIA covers and naming key KCIA agents, including South Korean businessman Tongsun Park.

In particular, Kim has told U.S. investigators:

●South Korean President Park Chung Hee systematically has diverted to Swiss bank accounts roughly 5 per cent of all foreign investments in his country.

●Park Chung Hee regularly funnelled money into campaigns of congressional and presidential candidates here during the 1960s.

●U.S. congressmen visiting South Korea were routinely given cash-filled envelopes, elaborate entertainment, female companionship, honorary degrees and medals.

●A number of U.S. congressmen now under federal investigation were given cash in this country through Tongsun Park and other KCIA conduits here, with some congressmen receiving as much as $ 50,000 each.

●Park Chung Hee's son-in-law, Byung Ki Han, then deputy ambassador in the South Korean mission to the United Nations, directed KCIA agents who tried to suppress South Korean dissidents in this country.

●Bo Hi Pak, a former military attache at the South Korean Embassy here who became translator and top aide for South Korean evangelist Sun Myung Moon, used both Moon's Unification Church and the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation here as vehicles for KCIA propaganda here and abroad.

Former KCIA director Kim, who has been cooperating with Justice Department investigators since October, 1975, has provided them with the names of many of the congressmen now under investigation for accepting cash and gifts from Tongsun Park. Kim later provided similar information to congressional investigators looking into the South Korean influence-peddling.

Last autumn, sources close to the congressional inquiry told The Washington Post about Kim's extensive cooperation with U.S. authorities, but they requested that none of the details be used until Kim's role became public. In yesterday's editions of The New York Times, some of Kim's role was revealed by Times reporter and Asian specialist Richard Halloran.

Kim, who was ousted from his KCIA post by Park Chung Hee late in 1969, has been living in exile in New Jersey since 1973. He has maintained close ties with prominent, South Korean politicians and intelligence officials, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

His New York Times interview, in which Kim called for the immediate resignation of Park Chung Hee, is therefore considered by some U.S. intelligence analysts as a sign that opposition to Park Chung Hee in Seoul might be more serious than previously believed.

Intelligence community sources noted yesterday that Kim long has been identified as an opponent of Park Chung Hee. His public comments are politically motivated and calculated to catalyze opposition in Seoul, they said.

Kim is expected to be asked to testify at congressional hearings, however.

Two parallel congressional investigations into the KCIA's activities in the United States have expressed interest in Kim's testimony.

A House International Relations Subcommittee headed by Rep. Donald Fraser (D-Minn.) made contact with Kim in early 1976 and its staff is known to have interviewed him several times since then.

The Fraser subcommittee has held extensive hearings on KCIA's role in this country and is now in the midst of an 18-month investigation on the wide range of U.S.-South Korea relations.

The ethics committee investigators are particularly interested in Kim's testimony because he has named Tongsun Park as a KCIA agent and their inquiries center on whether congressmen knew Tongsun Park was a foreign agent.

In his conversations with U.S. investigators, Kim said Tongsun Park was introduced to him in 1964 by Tongsun Park's mentor, Chung Il Kwon, when Chung returned from being ambassador to the U.S. to become foreign minister. For several years after that, Kim told investigators, Tongsun Park asked the KCIA for financial assistance in operating his George Town Club.

Park did not become formally associated with the KCIA until after Kim's ouster as KCIA director in 1969. At first, the flamboyant South Korean businessman acted as an "agent" under the direction of a "case officer," according to U.S. sources. Later, Tongsun Park himself became a "case officer," directing agents he himself had recruited.

Because of his continuing close ties to officials in the Sonth Korean government, former KCIA director Kim was also able to tell investigators about the recruitment of Hancho Kim, another South Korean doing business in Washington, to be groomed as Tongsun Park's replacement in 1975 after Park came under U.S. scrutiny for his lobbying activities on Capitol Hill.

Hancho Kim, who is in the cosmetics business and has been a trustee of American University here, reportedly received $ 600,000 from the Park Chung Hee regime to finance lobbying and influence-buying activities in Washington. Aside from a few articles appearing under his name in newspapers including The New York Times and The Washington Star, there has been little evidence of what Hancho Kim has done with the money.

The House ethics committee, which is investigating charges that many former and current congressmen accepted cash and gifts from South Korean agents, also plans to question Kim, sources said yesterday.

Kim is the second high ranking KCIA official known to be cooperating with U.S. investigators. Sang Kuen Kim, who was the No. 2 KCIA agent stationed at the South Korean embassy here, asked for U.S. asylum last fall after he was recalled by the Park regime when the influence-buying scandal became public.

While Sang Kuen Kim did not have access to as wide at range of KCIA activities as former KCIA director Hyung Wook Kim, he has been able to provide U.S. investigators with more up-to-date information about the South Korean influence-buying effort here.

Kim told investigators, for example, that Park Chung Hee has diverted to Swiss bank accounts for conversion to cash roughly 5 per cent of all foreign investments in South Korea through kick backs from foreign companies, campaign contributions from them and compulsory commissions. Kim has provided the name of one KCIA agent who was paid $ 500,000 to take check from an American corporation doing business in South Korea to Switzerland and return to South Korea with currency.

Kim alternately has made and withdrawn allegations that Park Chung Hee funnelled cash into the presidential campaigns of Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964 and Hubert H. Humphery in 1968. Among the names of congressmen who Kim has names as recipients of money, campaign contributions or gifts from Tongsun Park and William Broomfield, (R-Mich.), Cornelius Gallagher, (D-N.J.), Richard T. Hanna(D-Calif.), John M. Murphy (D-N.Y.), and Otto E. Passman (D-La.).

Broomfield, Murphy and Passman have denied receiving money or gifts from Park. Hanna has acknowledged substantial business deals and campaign funds from Park. Gallagher has declined comment.

According to knowledgeable sources, Kim also has periodically alluded to the existence of a long KCIA list of U.S. congressmen paid by South Korea.....

Kim has also described for U.S. investigators details of the activities of Bo Hi Pak, principal aide and translator for evangelist Sun Myung Moon. Park jointly gained influence in Moon's Unification Church and founded the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation here as independent KCIA operations to provide "cover" and money for other KCIA personnel, according to Kim's account.

According to U.S. intelligence sources, Moon was fully aware of Park's connection with the KCIA and his use of the Unification Church for political purposes but was not himself an employee of the KCIA.

Pak Jung Hi Responsible for Koreagate

Ex-KCIA director Hyung Wook Kim also said in the June 6 New York Times that Park Chung Hee was responsible for the scandal in the US and he could "no longer defend" Park Chung Hee by remaining silent.

The former "KCIA director disclosed in his interview that Tongsun Park was a KCIA agent who spent millions of dollars on an allegedly illegal scheme to influence American policy on Korea.

"When I was director of the KCIA" he said, "he was my agent." "I controlled Park at that time," he said "although Park was in touch with other officers of the agency in the Korean embassy here."

Kim further named several other agency operatives and gave a new account of the origin and expansion of Korean intelligence activities in the United States, thus adding a deeper and wider dimension to the scope of the Korean scandal in the US.

Kim is the most authoritative first-hand source to describe for the record Seoul's six-year covert effort to affect the policies of the Nixon and Ford administrations, the votes and public statements of key congressmen and the attitudes of the American people toward Korea.

In a series of wide-ranging interviews, he described the loosely organized Korean intelligence apparatus in the United States. His account corroborated, with fuller details, those from earlier sources, usually unnamed, and identified the following as agents:

—Tongsun Park, the wealthy businessman at the center of the investigations here. Kim said that after he left office in 1969, Park continued to be a KCIA agent. Kim's evidence is vital to the investigations here because, while it is illegal for a congressman to accept gifts from a foreign government without the consent of Congress, some representatives have admitted taking campaign contributions, money for office funds and lavish entertainment from Park, who is reported to be in London and unavailable.

—Sun Myung Moon, leader of the Unification Church. Kim suggested that Moon was of marginal value to the KCIA, which did not trust him. But Moon, he said, was considered useful as a propagandist for President Park. Spokesmen for the Moon group have denied a connection with the KCIA.

—Byung Ki Han, until recently the deputy ambassador in the South Korean observer mission at the United Nations and presently Ambassador to Canada. Han, who is Park's son-in-law, was responsible for KCIA policy and controlled agency officers in the embassy and consulates, Kim said. Han's mission was to prevent anti-Park dissidence among Korean residents of the United States and to promote Korea's image. Han declined to be interviewed.

—Bo Hi Park, chief lieutenant to Moon, and head of the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation. Kim said that Park ran a separate operation, had an intimate relationship with the KCIA and made Moon famous. It was all Bo Hi Park's idea, Kim said. Park has declined to be interviewed.

—Han Cho Kim, known here as Hancho C. Kim, a businessman who lives outside Washington and is a trustee of American University. Han Cho Kim, according to Kim, was recruited in 1975 to replace Park, who had fallen out of favor. Early in 1976, Han Cho Kim received $ 600,000 ordered by President Park for lobbying expenses, Kim said. Other sources have reported that Han Cho Kim, who declined to be interviewed, sought to establish a Korean listening post at American University.

Kim also identified several lesser operatives, including Alexander Kim, a New York lawyer; Charles Kim, former chairman of the Diplomat National Bank here; Jhoon Rhee, head of a chain of karate gyms in Washington; and Sue Park Thomson, the Korean-born former aide to the previous Speaker of the House, Carl Albert of Oklahoma. The two Kims, who are brothers, and Rhee have denied connections with the intelligence agency. Mrs. Thomson has declined comment.

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On the other hand, US Congressional investigators visited Tokyo recently to secretly probe the suspicions that south Korean lobbyist Tongsun Park and his group might have entertained American lawmakers at a Tokyo nightclub owned by a Korean businessman.

According to the May 25 Japanese English daily Japan Times the investigators have been sent by the US House International Relations Committee's International Organizations Subcommittee.

Some of the congressmen implicated in the bribery scandal are suspected by having been entertained at the nightclub when they visited Tokyo on an Asian trip sponsored by south Koreans.

The nightclub 'TSK-CCC Terminal" at Roppongi is owned by Chong Gon Yong (his Japanese name is Machii,) president of Toa-Sogo company, who was former boss of the underworld gang "Toseikai." He is known for his close association with ultraright lobbyists Kodama Yoshio, a central figure in the Lockheed payoff scandal and Sasagawa Ryoichi, with Dietmen regarded as lobbyists for south Korea and members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's rightwing group "Seirankai."

His company Toa-Sogo went into bankruptcy on June 4.

True Colours of Pak Tong Son, Mun Son Myong, Machii

Pak Tong Son was born in 1936 in Seoul as the second son of Pak Mu Su, the founder of Miryung Commercial Company which operates gas stations affiliated with Gulf Oil Corporation.

In 1956, he left a senior high school without graduating from it and went to America for study. In 1957, he entered the diplomatic course, "Foreign Service," attached to George Town University in Washington. It took him six years to graduate from he college.

Pak Tong Son was arrested by the "KCIA" agents in the late 1960s in Seoul and taken to its headquarters for questioning, reportedly because he had implied he was a blood relative of "president" Pak Jung Hi.

Shortly afterwards, Pak Tong Son met with Pak Jung Hi and ranking members of the "KCIA" in the south Korean "president's Blue House." At the meeting, everyone agreed on a detailed plan to use funds raised in the United States to influence congressmen and create a favourable public image in the U.S. for the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Pak Jung Hi agreed to make Pak Tong Son the principal intermediary between the U.S. supplier of federally financed grain and rice purchases by south Korea. Pak Tong Son then agreed to use the substantial amounts of money he would receive in commissions to finance lavish entertainments for U.S. lawmakers and give gifts and cash to them to influence legislation in such a way as to help the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Substantial rice commissions of over five million dollars were paid to Pak Tong Son from 1970 to 1975 from the U.S. rice suppliers.

With this money, Pak Tong Son paid off over 90 U.S. congressmen.

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Mun Son Myong, a one-time Presbyterian minister, who had been imprisoned in the DPRK for sexually assaulting a women and fled during the Korean War, founded the "unification church" in 1954. He wrote in his "Divine Principle" that the Christ had failed in the "fight against communism."

He also once told his disciples, "I will conquer and subjugate the world....I am your brain."

It is clear from this that Mun is not a religionist but an anti-communist and fanatic agitator disguising himself as a "Messiah."

Therefore, Mun has faithfully served Pak Jung Hi in his "anti-communist" and "anti-DPRK" campaigns.

Taking over power by a military coup on May 16, 1961, Pak Jung Hi actively supported and encouraged Mun's "church" in a bid to utilize its anti-communist doctrine for his purpose.

Under the patronage of the south Korean military junta, converts increased from 10,000 in 1960 to 304,000 in 1968. Administrative organs were freely available for its propaganda work. Parish priests are as privileged as police station chiefs. Throughout south Korea the "unification church" has so far waged "anti-communist," "anti-DPRK" campaigns on over 20,000 occasions since 1961.

Mun founded the south Korean headquarters of the "international anti-communist league" in 1968. At the same time, the Japan headquarters was founded. Coinciding with these, the "south Korea-Japan conference against communism" was held in Seoul in 1970 with a view to rallying around Mun's "church" the anti-communist forces in Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines and other Asian countries.

Mun went directly to the United States in 1972 to spread his "cult." Already, Mun's centres had been founded in all the 50 states of the U.S.

Mun extended his tentacles to the U.S. Congress and Administration. A grand banquet was arranged twice in Washington, to which 3,000 White House officials, congressmen and businessmen were invited.

Surprisingly, Mun was introduced by Pak Jung Hi and Kishi Nobusuke to ex-President Nixon, who was then under fire from the entire nation for his involvement in the Watergate scandal.

On Christmas day in 1974, he was invited to a party given by Nixon. In this way, the guy keeps close contacts with rightwing leaders in foreign countries.

All these facts bespeak Mun is an evil plotter for the Pak Jung Hi junta, a plotter trying to lead world public opinion under the anachronistic slogan "anti-communism." He has nothing to do with any religion.

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Machii (Chong Gon Yong) was born in 1922 in Tokyo, Japan. When World War II ended, he was 22 years old and was already the leader of hooligans.

Machii has played an important role in strengthening the dirty connections between south Korea and Japan since Pak Jung Hi usurped power in south Korea.

In 1948 right after the release of Kodama, A-class war criminal, Machii was introducted to Kodama by agents of the American Central Intelligence Corps actin in Japan after World War II.

Connections between Kodama and Machii became closer after Pak Jung Hi seized power by a coup d'etat in 1961.

Machii played a very important role as a go-between in helping Kodama establish close relations with Pak Jung Hi.

Machii, who is so close to Pak Jung Hi that he can freely pass through the gate of the "Blue House," played his role as an agent of Pak Jung Hi's in Japan.

He is running "kisaeng houses" in Japan, where meetings between south Korean financial leaders and pro-south Korea Japanese lobbyists take place.

Reunification Forum (20)

Aim of Japan's Economic Aid to S. Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Japanese Government forcibly passed a motion on May 28 to extend the Diet session 12 days to get the "south-Korea Japan agreement on the continental shelf" automatically ratified by the Diet.

This high-handed attitude of the Japanese government authorities shows more patently how shameless and nasty they have become in their moves to get the "south-Korea Japan agreement on the continental shelf" ratified.

The "Japan-south Korea agreement on the continental shelf" is an illegal document, a product of corrupt connections between Japan and south Korea, and it goes against the will and interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan.

This "agreement" is a criminal document aimed at placing seabed resources of our country at the disposal of Japanese monopoly capital, paving a broader way for the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea and throwing more hurdles in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In order to get the ratification of the "agreement," the Japanese authorities committed this high-handed act of extending the Diet session.

New Stage of Japan's Inroads into S. Korea

The pro-Pak lobbyists of the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party left no stones unturned to railroad the bill for ratification of the "continental shelf pact" through the Diet. They acted like crazy cats running wild.

The Japanese authorities have opened up a high road to inroads into south Korea in 10 years after the "ROK-Japan treaty" was forcibly concluded in 1966. They have been set more keenly on strengthening their economic and military invasion of south Korea since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty."

The construction of a "M 16" rifle-manufacturing factory was agreed upon at a south Korea-U.S. defence ministerial conference held in June, 1969 and the construction of the Pohang Iron and Steel Works started in April, 1970.

The expenditure for the construction of the factory which was ostensible for the industrialization of south Korea and establishment of a self-supporting economy, totalled 386.2 billion won (One dollar is approximately 484 won), with Japanese capital investments accounting for 61.3 percent of it. Over 13.8 million won was said to have been given Seoul-Tokyo politicians in connection with the construction of the Pohang Iron and Steel Works. The Japanese authorities offered huge funds for its construction in order to pave the way for active inroads into south Korea.

Japanese monoplies have made economic inroads increasingly into south Korea since the "ROK-Japan treaty" was concluded. Among them were declining industries, labour-intensive industries and pollution-causing industries. They intend to manufacture large quantities of weapons in south Korea because the production of weapons is limited in Japan. Japan's investments in the Pohang Iron and Steel Works show clearly their vicious intention to promote Japan's militarization.

Loans Ruin S. Korea

Pak Jung Hi says that the south Korean economy is growing at a high rate. This is not true, because, as the Pak Jung Hi junta admits foreign loans amounted to 12.1 billion dollars in 1975, compared with Gross National Product (GNP) of 18.7 billion dollars in the same year. The gap between rich and poor is widening in south Korea, with the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer. The south Korean economy seems to grow rapidly on surface, but it is actually declining with each passing day. In other words, the so-called "powerful economic growth" makes south Korea more and more dependent on Japanese monopolies.

Chang Ji Yok, a controversialist of the late Li Dynasty, had this to say:

"Loans look profitable to Korea. I am concerned about the monetary affairs of south Korea, because the people's tax burden is increasing. Loans necessarily bears interest."

In October 1891, the Li Dynasty borrowed 100,000 liang from Ching in order to make payments to the First Bank of Japan.

In September 1901, the Li Dynasty borrowed from the First Bank of Japan 500,000 yen, with the tax from the people offered as the security.

In May 1902, the First Bank of Japan began to circulate its one yen paper money in Korea.

Early in 1905, new currency regulations were issued so that the First Bank of Japan might assume responsibility for the national treasury. In this way, the Korean people were rendered homeless.

Loans made the Korean people unhappy, not happy. South Korea is about to be ruined because of Japanese monopolies' investments in south Korea under the pretext of "joint development of the continental shelf." The Korean people should not make the same mistake as they did before.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Countryside under Worst Farmig Condition

Owing to the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi junta, mountains of south Korea are denuded and rivers left unimproved, with the result that natural calamities become more serious as years go by.

Now 4,700,000 hectares of forests, or 70 per cent of the total forest area are denuded of trees or devastated.

This causes landslides every year. About 87 per cent of the total length (39,000 kilometres) of the south Korean rivers is not readjusted. And a small rainfall causes a flood, playing havoc with 700,000-800,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields every year.

Such damages are especially alarming in the farming areas along the Rivers Rakdong-gang, Han-gang, Somjin-gang and Kum-gang.

The Pak junta introduced US surplus chemical fertilizers unsuitable to south Korean soil and force the peasants to apply them.

As a result, 80-90 per cent of total arable land has been acidified and the acreage of barren land is steadily expanding.

At present the sown area has decreased by over 400,000 hectares as against 1944.

An average area of farmland per peasant household dwindled from 1.11 hectares in 1944 to 0.7 hectares at present.

On the other hands, in the current farming season, the south Korean peasants are heaving a sigh of grief, careworn over the worst ever farming conditions.

Fund is one of the most serious problems in their farming preparations now. Their burden of farming expenses this year had grown by 40 to 50 per cent as of the end of March compared with last year.

The prices of farming materials rose by 50 to 100 per cent above last year and food is priced as high as gold in this spring starvation season with wheat and barley completely spoiled under the influence of the abnormal weather. This has rendered the problem of the peasants' farming fund more acute.

To cap it all, the peasants entered the farming season with debts averaging more than 100,000 won per household, or twice as much as last year.

Ignoring this serious dwindle in the capacity of payment of the south Korean peasants, the puppets keep raising the prices of small implements indispensable for farming.

A report says that the prices of small farm implements went up 50 per cent above last year already in mid-April.

This is a hard blow to the south Korean peasants who depend on small implements in all categories of their farm work.

Really lamentable is the "supply" of farm implements by the puppet "agricultural cooperative."

In Haenam county, South Cholla Province, only one per cent of the farm tools envisaged in the "supply" plan had been supplied by April 20. But the puppets do not take any measure.

The puppets are supplying even the trifling amount of farming materials only to the rich quarters with guarantee of payment or using them as means of money-making.

The sharp rise of the prices of seeds also is a big blow to the peasants.

Reporting the jumping prices of farm tools, seed, fertilizers and other farming materials and foodstuff, south Korean radios described them as "prices as whimsical as weather."

Barley crop failure is also foreseen.

Most of the barley plants throughout south Korea were completely damaged or withered by severe frost last winter and a long spell of drought this spring.

Damages were most serious in South Kyongsang, Kyonggi and Kangwon provinces in south Korea, in particular.

About 95.9 per cent of the barley plants in dry fields and 84.4 per cent of them in paddy fields in South Kyongsang Province were seriously damaged by frost and drought.

Barley plants in 8,500 hectares of fields in Chinyang county and 5,100 hectares of fields in Kochang county of the same province were severely damaged by frost and drought.

The barley harvest in this province is expected to be 1,340,000 *som* (one *som* approximates 150 kg) below the original estimate.

More than 60 per cent of the barley plants in 42,000 hectares of fields in Kyonggi Province and 70 per cent of them in 12,780 hectares of fields in south Korean Kangwon Province were reported to have been either frostbitten or withered.

Wheat and barley crops in 9,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields in Uijongbu, Yangju, Pochon and other areas north of the River Han-gang, Kyonggi Province, suffered serious damages: Over 80 per cent of the wheat and barley plants in the Suwon area, 30 per cent higher than the previous year, was seriously affected by severe frost and a long spell of drought.

The same is true of other provinces.

About 80 per cent of the barley plants in North Chungchong, North Kyongsang and North and South Cholla provinces was badly damaged and those in 653 hectares of fields in Chejudo Island were frosted off.

Worse still, the peasants have no barley seeds to sow again in the damaged fields.

Owing to the reactionary agricultural policy of the Pak clique, the production of wheat and barley in south Korea dropped by 240,000 tons in 1972 and 500,000 tons in 1974 compared with that in 1969.

The harvest of wheat and barley was on a decrease every year. It is foreseen to be more deplorable this year. At present more than 1,600,000 foodless peasant households are on the brink of starvation.

With the barley harvest expected to be a total loss its price goes up day by day.

A straw bag (60 kg) of barley was priced 7,000 won at the end of last year and 10,000 won early in April this year. Its price jumped to 23,000 won.

Barley is hardly obtainable even at this price in Kwangju and other areas.

The labour force in the rural communities falls far short of the need. A large number of peasants leave for towns to find jobs, unable to eke out a living in the countryside owing to the yearly crop failure and the harsh extortion by the Pak junta. The puppets rural pupulation dwindled by 459,000 last year as an increasing number of peasants are leaving their villages in search of means of living.

Over 1,860,000 peasants left their villages to roam about between 1973 and last year.

Particularly, the proportion of the young and middle-aged among the uprooted peasants is going up with each passing day.

More than 18,500 youths and children residing in the countryside around Taejon, South Chungchong Province, departed their villages from the end of 1971 to the end of 1976.

The puppets continue to mobilize the rural youth and middle-aged in the "new village movement" and "civilian defence training," which renders the situation of labour force more strained.

The south Korean agriculture, unable to overcome the influence of the cold front, was devastated due to the anti-popular policy of the Pak junta.

South Korean peasants ploughing a field with insufficient farm conditions. (Photo shows a peasant in Kikson-gun, South Cholla Province)

S. Korea: Most Dangerous Flashpoint

The Land of Morning Calm, Korea, has become a most dangerous flashpoint in the world, as the military buildup in south Korea has reached frantic proportions, gravely menacing peace not only in the Far East but also in the rest of the world.

Recently, however, the U.S. policy of withdrawing its ground forces from south Korea has brought about a change on the Korean Peninsula, a change which may ease tension and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

But as is already clear from the results of the formal consultation between the U.S. and south Korea on the troop withdrawal, the U.S. has retreated from "Carter's election campaign pledge" to completely withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea.

In short, according to Carter's plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, only ground forces, which are very costly, will be withdrawn on condition that the U.S. air force in south Korea is strengthened, the south Korean army is reinforced and Japan's defense role increased.

Strengthens Air Power

Carter has said he intends to withdraw American ground forces over a period of four or five years and envisions a continuation of American air cover for south Korea over a long period of time.

It has been an unchanged policy of the U.S. to leave its air force in south Korea after a ground force withdrawal.

In connection with the reason why the U.S. shouldn't pull out its air force from south Korea, the U.S. government explained that U.S. air power should be kept there because the northern half is still superior in that area.

Secretary of the U.S. Air Force Thomas C. Reed April 2 told newsman in Honolulu that the United States would continue to support south Korea "in terms of the high technology aspect of air power."

The U.S. has already regarded its air force as the mainstay of the U.S. forces in south Korea, and it is strengthening the "combat action system" based on air power as a "compensatory measure" for the ground troop withdrawal.

From last December to February this year the U.S. air force in south Korea staged near the Korean waters a joint military exercise called "Coup Diamond" with the U.S. air force in Okinawa and Japan's Air Self-Defence Force.

Meanwhile, noteworthy is the fact that the U.S. State Department March 19 reported that bombing exercises by B-52 fighter-bombers would be continued all over south Korea three times a month.

Moreover, the U.S. Tactical Fighter Wing, a major force of the U.S. 314 Air Division, was organized shortly after the complete withdrawal of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division, and one year after the conclusion of the cease-fire agreement on the Vietnam War, the U.S. 51st Mixed Tactical Air Division was revamped.

These moves on the part of the U.S. government reflected the Nixon Doctrine (1969 announcement) which advocated a reduction in the U.S. ground forces in foreign countries, and a stronger support for naval and air forces.

After the initial consultation between the U.S. and south Korea on the troop withdrawal, the U.S. decided to modernize the south Korean air force with an unspecified number of F-16 jet fighter bombers which is still under development and an unspecified number of F-4 Phantom jets without any cost to the U.S. next year—a $ 900 million cost over five years to south Korea.

In addition to this, recently, the U.S. forces in south Korea have begun turning over NikeHercules anti-aircraft missiles with conventional warheads and unit of Sergant nuclear missiles to the south Koreans. The U.S. air force also maintains nuclear weapons for its fighter bombers based in south Korea.

The above-mentioned moves of the U.S. to strengthen the air force as "compensatory measures" clearly show that the U.S. is aiming at revamping and strengthening the military system based on the air force.

The U.S. has introduced and deployed a large air force in south Korea. They successively introduced into south Korea fighter-bomber squadrons and tactical air groups, such as the U.S. 8th Tactical Fighter Wing which had been mobilized in the "scorched-earth operations" in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

Transfers Equipment to S. Korean Army

Recently, the U.S. worked round the clock to "modernize" the equipment of the south Korean puppet army. The U.S. introduced and transferred to the south Korean puppet clique latest type tanks, armoured cars, anti-warships and anti-tank missiles, destroyers and high-speed patrol boats.

Meanwhile, the U.S. put the operational command system on a wartime footing, moved their operational line close to the Military Demarcation Line and deployed armed units there to carry out the mission of "forestalling an enemy attack."

According to U.S. authorities, one of the conditions to cope with the ground troop withdrawal would be the establishment of an "independent defense system" for the south Korean puppet army, or the accomplishment of the "five-year plan to modernize the national army" (1972-75) and of the "five-year armed forces improvement plan."(1976-80)

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique from 1976 is promoting the "five-year armed forces improvement plan" as a link in the chain of its efforts for an "independent defense force" in order to cope with the U.S. ground forces pull out. The plan aims to locally produce weapons of 130-types by using $ 5,000 million.

Seoul "regime," however, is faced with criticisms at home and abroad, that it is impossible to fulfil the plan in five years.

Meanwhile, the U.S. government expressed firm support for the plan. According to the defense report for fiscal 1978 made by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, the White House plans to double U.S. military "aid" to the south Korean puppets over last year.

In addition, Richard Holbrooke, Assistant Undersecretary of the U.S. State Department, said in the House of Foreign Relations Committee that the White House had to give $ 3,500 million for south Korea's "five-year armed forces improvement plan" as a military loan.

The White House is increasing military aid to the south Korean puppets to speed up the "modernization" of the puppet army.

The U.S. had given to south Korea "aid" amounting to $ 1,001,600,000 by the end of last May in accordance with the "five-year plan for the modernization of the south Korean army," which started in 1971 and supplied the puppets with a large amount of military equipment.

Japan's Greater Role

Another condition to guarantee the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea is Japan's greater defense responsibilities.

Since the U.S. government regarded its policy of withdrawing the U.S. ground force from south Korea as an established policy, the U.S. stressed Japan's political role on the Korean Peninsula, especially its military responsibilities.

Stressing Japan's military responsibilities, the U.S. urges the Japanese authorities to permit the U.S. forces to use U.S. bases in Japan freely and to revamp Japan's Self Defense Forces and improve its quality.

For this purpose, the accomplishment of Japan's 5th defense buildup plan is necessary—a plan designed to reinforce the Ground Self Defense Force in Kyushu, Okinawa and Tsushima, which lie close to south Korea---to create a second combined division in Shikoku and to develop its air defense and anti-submarine capabilities.

It was learned on May 11 that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown testified to a congressional subcommittee that the U.S. army in Japan had sufficient capability to serve as a logistics rear base for the south Korean army. It was also learned that the U.S. strongly demands that Japan increase its defense capability.

Stressing the logistic importance of the U.S. army in Japan, Brown said that the U.S. army was there in order to support the south Korean army in the event of an emergency.

Brown's statement indicates that the U.S. army in Japan is increasing its function as a support base in the rear for south Korea and that the U.S. will continue to attach importance to the logistic aspect of its forces in Japan.

The U.S. bases in Japan are becoming huge operation and supply bases to promote the U.S. war policy. Especially, the U.S. force in Okinawa is directing its spearhead of attack to the Korean Peninsula and hastening to complete its combat preparedness.

The U.S., describing Okinawa as the "most suitable base to cope with an emergency in the Asian and West Pacific regions has turned the Okinawa base into an "advance base," an operation base for its ground, naval air force units and logistic base for the U.S. forces and the puppet troops in south Korea and the centre of a vast communication network.

Kadena Air Base in Okinawa is the largest military base in Northeast Asia; its main force is the 313th Air Division of the 5th Air Force.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Defense Agency began to examine how to deal with a possible withdrawal of the U.S. ground force from south Korea, after Carter promised the troop withdrawal in his election campaign.

The Japanese authorities are working round the clock to further consolidate a system for participation of the "Self-Defense Forces" in war and strengthening their "ideological training."

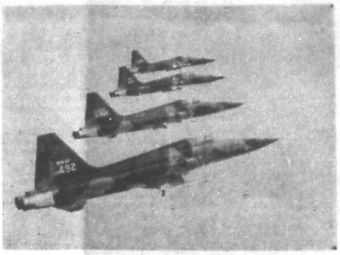
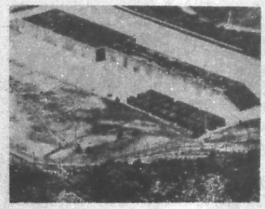


Photo shows F-5E fighter bombers of puppet 'ROK' army



U.S. bases in Okinawa are offensive bases directed at the Korean Peninsula. Photo shows Kadena base

35 U.S. Congressmen Ask Seoul to Account for Death Raps

Thirty-five U.S. Representatives, including Reps. Maguire and Fraser, made public on May 25 a statement demanding explanations from the "ROK" authorities on the a death sentence for four students. The "ROK" authorities arrested 21 students on charges of involvement in the "campus spy-ring case" in November 1975. Among them were 12 Koreans from Japan, studying in south Korea.

According to Rep. Maguire, Paek Ok Kwang, Kim Chol Hyong, Kang Jong Hon and Li Chol were sentenced to death on the basis of confessions extorted from them and that two of them withdrew their confessions.

The House of Representatives group demands an answer from Kim Yong Sik, the south Korean ambassador to the U.S., on the following problems: (1) How a confession was obtained from the defendants and what is concrete evidence to support the defendants' confessions; (2) It is said that "president" Pak Jung Hi took a step for commutation for two of them. How is their present condition?; (3)Why did the "ROK" authorities reject an appeal, even though it is known that one of them was in Japan during the period in which the case is said to have occurred according to an investigation conducted by a Japanese bar association?

Fascist Military Trials Held

Death Rap Demanded for Korean from Japan

The Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen on June 3 staged a murderous trial in the puppet Seoul district court and committed the outrage of demanding a death penalty for Kang U Gyu, a Japan-resident compatriot, charged with involvement in a new "case" faked up by them.

The fascist murderers arrested him on the preposterous charge of being a "spy disguised as the executive of an enterprise run with investments of compatriots overseas." After brutally persecuting him, they are now going to sentence him to capital punishment by the "National Security Law."

The fascist clique demanded life imprisonment for Kim Gi Ho and Ko Jae Won and prison terms up to seven years for eight others charged with involvement in the same "case."

This "case" brought forward by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a sheer fabrication, which is an extension of the old game of the wretches who are accustomed to frame intrigues whenever they find themselves in a tight fix.

Earlier, the south Korean hangmen staged a fascist trial at the puppet Seoul high court on June 1 and imposed penal servitude and "suspension of qualification" upon eight persons of the opposition side including Kim Dae Wi, former "national assemblyman" from the opposition New Democratic Party, and Kwon Ro Gap and Ham Yun Sik, confidants of Kim Dae Jung who is now in the Chinju Prison.

This was the verdict at the second hearing. The fascist hangmen had already imposed penalties upon those eight persons at the first hearing in February, persecuting them since they imprisoned them on faked-up charges in August last year.

These persons merged their voice with the public opinion at home and abroad denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression of human rights and expressed the conviction that the day would surely come when democracy would be achieved. They also pointed to the confusion caused by the war preparations of the war-hungry puppet clique.

As they went against the grain with them, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique invented the fiction that they had spread "groundless rumours" and kept them in prison for nearly one year on charges of "violation of emergency decree No. 9," repeatedly forcing illegal penalties upon them in the fascist court.

At the Seoul district court held on May 27, the prosecution demanded prison terms of 10-7 years plus "forfeiture of civil rights" for the same periods for three students of Seoul University, including Pak Sok Un.

They were charged with violating "presidential decree No. 9," by reading a "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" which condemns the Pak Jung Hi "regime" for ruthless suppression of people and traitorous payoffs to Washington politicians and by holding a demonstration on the campus.

2,000 S. Korean Students Go on Sit-in Strike

Over 2,000 students of the Pusan school in Pomil-dong, east district of Pusan, south Korea, on the morning of May 28, boycotted lessons and entered into a sit-in demanding an end to the unreasonable collection of school expenses by the school profiteers, according to a report.

Under the patronage of the puppet clique, the school profiteers wrested 13,000 won every month from each student from January under the name of lecture fees and plan to collect 2,500 won additionally from June on the pretext of supplementary lessons.

That day the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique dispatched police to suppress the students, adding fuel to their burning resentment.

Mun Ik Hwan Stages Hunger Strike

Mun Ik Hwan, Christian pastor of south Korea, who is now detained in Chonju Prison on charges of involvement in the case of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation," staged a hunger strike from May 18 to June 7, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Telling his family about his determination to fight against fascism and for democracy, he said that "unless Pak Jung Hi changes his policy, I will continue a hunger strike till death."

Believers in south Korea were ready to rise in a nationwide anti-"government" struggle in response to the unabated hunger strike of Christian pastor Mun Ik Hwan according to a report of a Japanese news agency correspondent from Seoul on June 3.

This firm readiness was manifested at a time when the people were greatly shocked by the fact that Mun Ik Hwan's hunger strike was a grim struggle which "he resolved to carry on at the risk of his life till democracy is guaranteed" and the anti-"government" sentiments of the believers were greatly stirred up by the two strongly appealing poems entitled "Let's Die for a Worthy Life" and "My Stars" written by him in prison as his "last words."

Mun Ik Hwan was reported to have started a hunger strike on May 18.

He stressed that his hunger strike was "to express his idea" of rejecting the puppet clique's fascist suppression and of demanding democracy, the report said.

Some 50 personages including Mun Ik Hwan's families and Christians, lawyer Pak Se Gyong who pleaded in court for Mun Ik Hwan and other signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and ex-"president" Yun Bo Son requested for the permission to meet him in Chonju Prison only to be turned down by the hangmen.

Enraged by this, members of the Council of South Korean Christian Churches and the committee for human rights affiliated to the council held an anti-"government" protest meeting in the form of a religious function in Seoul on June 3 and 4. The meeting was attended by some 70 persons including believer Ham Sok Hon, one of signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation," expressed firm solidarity for Mun Ik Hwan's hunger strike.

Road Indicated by Charter for Democracy, Nat'l Salvation

(Full Text)

A recent issue of "Minjok Sibo", a paper published by the "'ROK' Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), reported that on April 15 the "Headquarters for the Promotion of the Movement for Collecting Signatures to the Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" made public a literature entitled "The Road Indicated by the Charter for Democracy and National Salvation."

The "Headquarters for the Promotion of the Movement for Collecting Signatures to the Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" is an organization of south Korea consisting of personages of various circles including the religious circle with the purpose of expanding the ranks of supporters to the "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation."

"The Road Indicated by the Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" reads:

1. The "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" represents a community of all the people who firmly believe that it is the only way of saving the nation to make sincere efforts to achieve democracy, national sovereignty and the peaceful reunification of the country and who are resolved to fight to destroy the *yusin* (revitalization) system obstructing them.

In this sense, we are identified with the personages who joined in the national congress for restoration of democracy and in the publication of the "March 1 Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and the "January 23 Wonju Declaration", with the students, intellectuals, believers and all other people who are fighting against *yusin* system, with all the unknown people who expressed the desire of the whole nation for democracy through the movement for putting an advertisement in "Tonga Ilbo" to encourage the paper in the spring of 1975 and with the compatriots overseas and all the friends the world over who express solidarity with the struggle at home.

2. The views of the "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" on the "security problem" are as follows:

As long as the *yusin* system exists, peace and security can in no way be guaranteed on the Korean Peninsula. The *yusin* system is a system for the prolongation of dictatorship, human rights violation, corruption and privileges. Accordingly, it is a system further aggravating the disunity and antagonism between the people and the government and international isolation and a system which cannot but follow the road of ceaselessly increasing the tension and fostering enmity between the north and the south and creating a war climate for its existence.

The only way for peace on the Korean Peninsula is to achieve the genuine unity of the people by realizing democracy broadly reflecting the true will and interests of the people of all strata...and the great national unity and reconciliation between the people in the north and the south on this basis....

3. The "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" demands the fundamental and thoroughgoing democratic reform of the domestic administration with the abolition of the *yusin* system and the complete lift of all manner of unreasonable restriction of elementary human rights as its essential contents.

Unless the *yusin* system is abolished, the temporary withdrawal of the emergency decrees or any temporizing appeasement cannot meet the people's desire for democracy or help toward overcoming the present impasse.

The present leadership of the New Democratic Party and all other forces which pursue submission and parasitism under the *yusin* system putting up the deceptive slogan of so-called "reform under the present system" and "midway unity" are bound to be judged by history as an accomplice of the *yusin* dictatorship.

2) The "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" demands the "complete restoration of human rights of the political prisoners."

A. All people who were arrested or detained under the evil laws for the suppression of human rights arbitrarily promulgated by the *yusin* system, such as the emergency decrees, the social security law and the law on special measures for national defence, all people who were arrested without warrant, given the verdict of guilty by fabricating evidence through brutal tortures or condemned to penalties without a fair open trial, all people who were imprisoned for their participation in the students movement, labour movement and religious functions and all people who were imprisoned for the mere expression of their ideological faith and conscience should be immediately released and the political refugees who are pursued by the search organs for the similar reasons should be ensured the freedom of safe return home.

B. All political trials held on the above-metioned charges following the May 16 coup should be nullified.

C. The social security law, an anachronistic law for the deprivation of human rights which legalizes the restriction of the residence of political prisoners and old offenders, arrest without warrant and indefinite detention without trial under the name of punishment for security should be abolished.

D. All legal, systematic and practical persecution, such as divestment of public office, restriction of employment, restriction of civil rights and prohibition of overseas trip inflicted upon the political prisoners, old offenders and political opponents should be abolished. The students, professors, judicial officers and journalists who were expelled from schools and offices should be immediately reinstated.

3) Today torture is universally employed in the course of investigation of all suspects from thiefs and burglars to political offenders. The political surveillance and control are not confined to the shadowing, bugging, abduction and house arrest of the so-called "black-listed" political opponents and their families and relatives. They have plunged the whole people into the depths of unrest, shrinkage and terror by the watch of the intelligence agents and investigators who have infiltrated into all social circles, frequent check-ups in the streets and such national mobilization organisations as the neighbourhood meeting, the civil defence corps, the homeland defence reserve forces and the students' homeland defence corps.

We assert that such suppression should be thoroughly terminated and radical measures be taken to put an end to the terror politics and intelligence politics.

4) The press, campus, church and court which should be the bulwark ot freedom and human rights are subjected to thorough control and intervention by the power, with the result that all the truth is covered up, injustice is described as justice and the oppressed masses have no place to which they make complaint against their sufferings.

All the legal or practical censorship of the press should be abolished and all the hands of the intelligence politics stretched out to the campuses and churches be taken off and the present system of appointing judges to fill the court with hired men of the power be abolished.

5) For the people's right to existence, we assert that the government should, first of all, abolish the economic system for the privileged classes, which has accentuated social inequality on the basis of heavy tax imposition, inflation, low wages and low price of grain and thoroughly ensure the people of all sections the right to speak, unite and act in order to defend their rights and interests.

Before making a fine-sounding promise to the workers to raise their low wages, the government should abolish the national defence law, return the three rights of labour to the workers and stop all kinds of suppression of the labour movement.

Before advertising the new village movement to the peasants, it should recognize the peasants' right to their independent movement to oppose the high-handedness of the agricultural cooperatives, plunder of land and pollution and return the agricultural cooperatives to the peasants.

All the repressive structures which inevitably produce "unfortunate neighbours" in great numbers from among the people should be reformed.

6) The "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" does not trust the deceptive "reform of the administration" through which big corruption victimizes small one and big injustice punishes small one. What the people demand is above all that the corruption of leading figures in the highest power should be exposed under the watchful and critical eyes of the people, thoroughly probed and eliminated.

4. Truth does not win victory of its own accord. Truth wins only when the strength and action of those who believe in it overpower those forces opposed to it. We do not harbour an illusion that democracy can emerge victorious only by dint of the human rights policy of a foreign country and a few statements of some personages.

For the sure victory of democracy, it is necessary to launch a nationwide struggle for democracy participated in by the workers, peasants, salary earners, minor traders and industrialists, public servants, students, intellectuals and believers, and to form a people's coalition for democracy for rallying them under an all-embracing and concrete programme of action.

But we have to get over manifold restrictions and obstacles to realise it. At the present stage, groups of citizens or individuals must, above all, take decisive and positive action for democracy according to their own determination, initiatives and responsibility. This will be a key to the democratic movement in our country.

The mission of the "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" is to make people promise to participate in the people's coalition for democracy through this action.

We, therefore, ask all the signers to accept the following tasks as their own ones and translate them into practice as early as possible:

1) To convey their democratic faith to all people around them.

2) To unite with like-minded personages around them and organise a voluntary action of citizens for democracy and strive to develop it into a basis for the people's coalition for democracy.

3) To give maximum cooperation in the distribution of all the propaganda materials published for democracy and national salvation and attend, as far as circumstances permit, all the projected meetings for democracy.

4) To sincerely comply with other requests of the community of the Charter for Democracy and National Salvation. The community of the charter will fully support these just acts of the signers and protest in unity against suppression.

Numerous individuals and groups that are dispersed and isolated after being divested of everything humane and their desires for democracy dampened by the *yusin* system should break silence and rise up to encourage and assist each other and cooperate with each other through their joint action in the community of the charter and advance together for a people's coalition for democracy and the victory of democracy. This is the true object of the "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation".

Long live democracy.

Long live the Charter for Democracy and National Salvation.

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